

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Prof. P. H. Rolfs of Miami, who has been pathologist in charge of the sub-tropical laboratory, will be succeeded by Ernest A. Bessey of Nebraska, a pathologist in the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Rolfs will take charge of the Florida State Experiment Station.

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In New York City an appeal has been issued by the board of managers of the Evangelical Alliance for contributions for the relief of the riot victims in Russia, in co-operation with the work already undertaken by the Jewish committee. The appeal, which is addressed "to the people of America," is signed by Leander Chamberlain, president, and Chas. A. Stoddard, chairman of the executive committee, and requests that contributions be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the American committee, for the relief of the sufferers. The appeal, in part, follows:

"The awful violence continues and appears to increase. The existing American committee of relief declares, with full knowledge of the facts, that helpless men and women and children must perish from hunger and wounds and exposure unless relief is continued. The appeal is to our common humanity. Let the followers of the Christ loyally remember His words: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me.'

"The work of the American committee is nobly effective, and it is certain that our gifts will be applied in the same breadth of spirit in which they are given."

The Jewish national relief committee has received a letter from Baron Horace Gunzberg, at St. Petersburg, telling of the plans made by the international committee, of which Dr. Paul Nathan of Berlin is chairman, for the distribution of the large relief fund at its disposal. The letter said in part:

"A conference took place this afternoon between the members of the committee here and ourselves at Baron Gunzberg's house, when the following unanimous conclusions were come to:

"In order to facilitate the collection of all particulars, the affected places will be divided into districts, with a central committee in touch with them and located in the largest town in their vicinity.

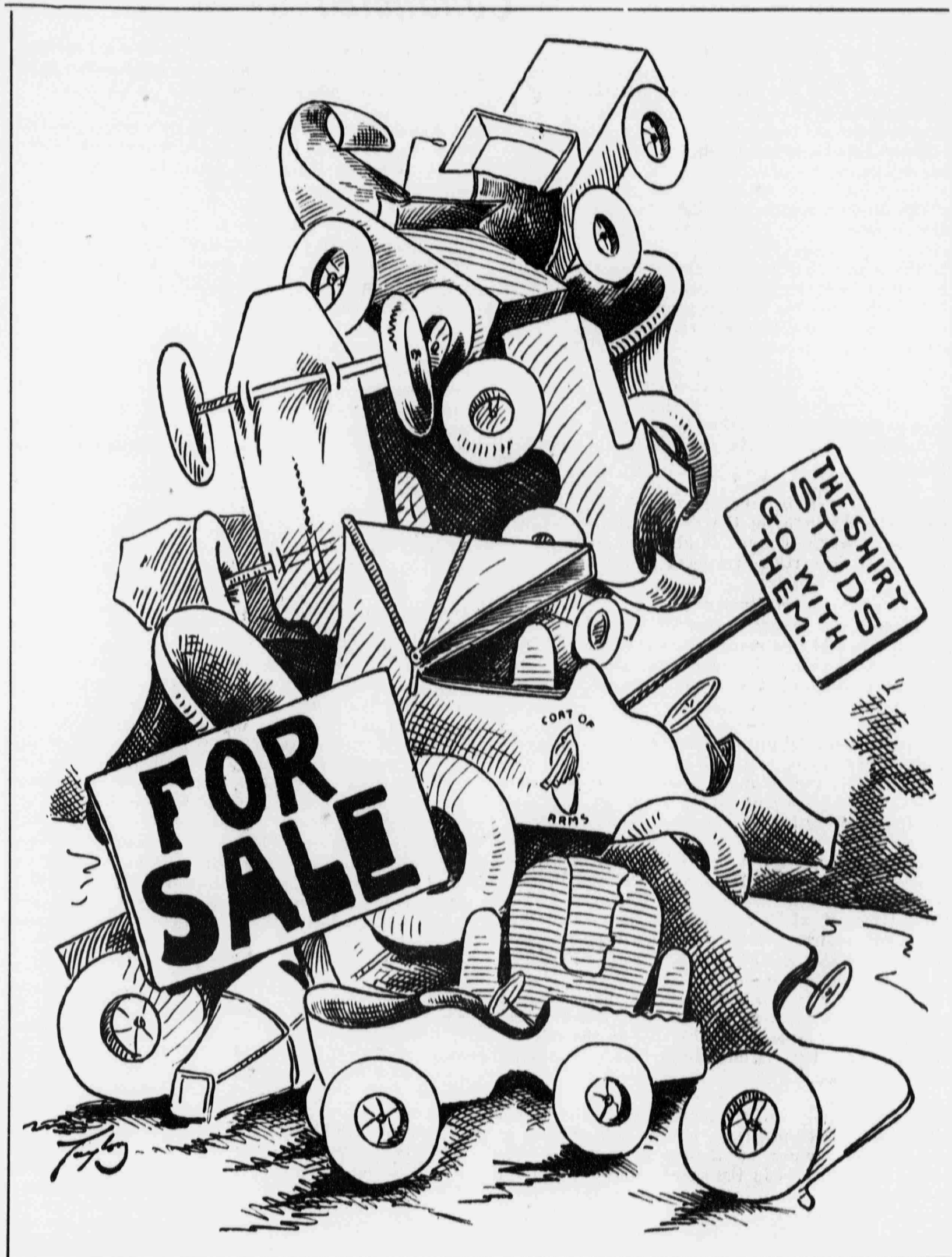
"Our commission will visit all the towns in which a central committee will be established, and have already in all these places been recommended to persons of standing, well known to gentlemen composing the St. Petersburg committee, who have been active in distributing the money hitherto sent for urgent requirements.

"So far as possible after the first needs for food, etc., have been met doles will not be distributed, but endeavors will be made to place the sufferers on a sound commercial basis by means of advances from savings banks or otherwise.

"Influences will be brought to bear on the Russian Government to assist the sufferers by remitting taxes, school fees, etc. The relief fund now amounts to \$1,113,502.333."

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Experts declare that Manhattan Island is likely to be swept at any time by a conflagration which would wipe out hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property value. That this has not yet happened is due to the great vigilance of the fire department. Captain John Stephen Sewell of the United States Army, an expert engineer who was detailed by the War Department to assist in the investigation, is inclined to go even further than the members of the committee of twenty. He declares that the personnel of the fire department is the only thing which has saved the city so far, saying: "The type and occupancy of buildings prevailing in the worst sections, their mutual exposures, the narrowness of the streets, inadequacy of water supply and distribution, together with the enormous values involved, combine to make the situation in Manhattan by far the most serious fire and conflagration hazard I have ever seen. The conclusion is inevitable that the magnificent personnel of the fire department has been the only thing which has prevented sweeping conflagrations in the past. The existing physical conditions, not to



mention inefficient engines and a deteriorated alarm system, constitute a handicap under which any mere human agency, however perfect, must ultimately fail. In view of the enormous interests involved and the almost international character of the catastrophe which would be represented by a sweeping conflagration in Manhattan, no time should be lost in putting into effect all proposed improvements. In my judgment, the description of existing dangers in this report of the committee of twenty is, if anything, too conservative; the hazard is at least real and serious. The adoption of the recommendations of the committee in full would reduce it to a practical minimum, and no lesser measures will suffice."

At East Orange, N. J., the race question, relative to children at the public schools, has resulted in the negroes starting schools of their own. Classes for the colored children of East Orange who have been taken out of the local public schools because of the organization of special Jim Crow classes by the Board of Education, have been started by the colored people in Mount Olive Baptist Church, in Ashland Avenue and Calvary Baptist Church, in Maple Avenue today. A committee of negroes will go to Trenton to make an appeal to Governor Stokes and Charles J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Schools, to ascertain to what extent the Board of Education is justified in placing their children in separate classes. Dr. J. A. Stilwell will head the delegation. The negroes believe the local board has violated the law. There are eighteen children in the Mount Olive school, and there is an attendance of twenty-three at Calvary Church. The Rev. George W. Krygar, who is in

charge, says all the children will be accommodated in a few days, as soon as the parents can be informed. Josephine Curtis, Daisy Travis and Ella Reed, all colored young women, who have each received a teachers' education, have been placed in charge of the classes. A white man, whose name is not divulged, gave sufficient money to buy the books and stationery.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 234, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is entitled, "The guinea fowl and its use as food." The old Greeks and Romans prized these fowl as we do the turkey, and it would seem, from the contents of this little bulletin, that it might be made more of in Florida than it is; for, from its probable African nativity, our warm climate should be favorable for them. They might be used as watch-fowls for the poultry yard, as their harsh cry warns off marauders, while they show fight against hawks and other enemies of our domesticated fowls. This bulletin can be had free of charge by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington.

To keep lemon juice ready for use squeeze out the juice in the usual manner, strain free from pulp and pits, add white powdered sugar in the proportion of one pound to a pint of juice, stir it until the sugar is quite dissolved, then put it away in a very small bottle. Put a teaspoonful of salad oil in the top and cork it close. When wanted for use take out the cork carefully and take up the oil with a bit of cotton wool. To use for lemonade add one large tablespoonful to a gill of water.